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that the said masters and fellows of the foresaid guild of merchants, or as many of them as shall be living, or alive, or the greater part of them, upon Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the arch-angel next ensuing the date of these presents, and so, upon every other monday next following after the feast of St. Michael the arch angel every other year for ever, may be able to cause two of the more honest and discreet and fit merchants of the foresaid guild, to be masters of the guild of the merchants aforesaid, from one whole year to continue from the foresaid Monday next and immediately following the feast of St. Michael the arch angel aforesaid, and that may be able to create and constitute them, being so chosen masters of the guild of merchants aforesaid, from one year from thence next following, and as often as it shall happen that the foresaid two masters of the guild of merchants aforesaid, or either of them for the time being, before the end of the year after any such their election, to die from his or their offices of the masters of the guild, for any cause by resignation to be deprived or removed, then we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the foresaid mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the foresaid town, and to their successors, that the said fellows or brethren of the said guild of merchants, and their successors, or the greater part

of them, within eight days next and immediately following the death of any masters, or either of them, or after the removing or departing of any such masters, or either of them, to be able and of power to appoint and choose one other, or two others, as necessity shall require, of the same fellows or brethren of the guild of merchants, to be master or masters of the said guild of merchants for the residue of the said year, and that all and every such masters aforesaid, and their successors, from time to time may be able to make, constitute, establish, create or grant all and all manner of rules, statutes, laws, arts, and ordinances, for the common profit of the same guild, and for the better ruling and governing of the same, so often as it shall seem convenient or needful unto them, and for the executing the said statutes, rules, laws, arts, and ordinances, to impose reasonable fines and amercements upon all and every person and persons, which shall presume to contemn either the said statutes, or either of them, and to take and convert all and every such fines and amercements to their own proper use, without rendering any account to us, our heirs, or successors for the same, so as such rules, constitutions, laws, and ordinances, be not contrary or repugnant to our laws, customs and statutes of our realm of Ireland.

*(To be continued.)*

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#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ANDREW MARVELL, MEMBER FOR KINGSTON UPON HULL, IN SEVERAL PARLIAMENTS, DRAWN UP FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

*Extracted from an account published in the London Monthly Magazine.*

IT is hoped that the sound patriotism of the subject of this memoir, and his history being little

known, will plead our excuse for borrowing from a contemporary print. In the present day, so remarkable for wide spreading profligacy and corruption, and in which instances of unbending integrity are so rare, it may be useful to hold up such inflexible characters to view, that if they do not stimulate, they may shame the present age.

"But whether Fate, or Art, untwin'd his thread,

Remains in doubt. Fame's lasting register,  
Shall leave his name enroll'd as great as those,

Who, at Philippi, for their country fell."

The name of this accomplished man, and incorruptible citizen, still stands high in the estimation of the nation, and will continue to be respected, while public virtue can interest the feelings, or private gratitude actuate the heart, of an Englishman. Few persons, however, are acquainted either with his merits, or his history. It is not the fashion of the present day to make either curious, or elaborate enquiries respecting the ornaments of an age, that has passed away; and the biographical dictionaries of a former period are filled with very inaccurate accounts of the subject of the present memoir. Indeed, his life, and works are included, and, it might be fairly added, entombed, in three huge quarto volumes; so that no one but a literary pioneer would be tempted to dig into such a mass, for the entertainment and instruction, either of himself, or others. Respect, however, for the memory of this great man, has produced the following attempt, to convey an idea both of his character and his writings.

Andrew Marvell was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, November 15, 1620. His father, the Rev. Andrew Marvell, born in Cambridgeshire, completed his studies at Emanuel

College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of master of arts, in 1603. He was afterwards elected master of the public grammar school, in Kingston-upon-Hull, and became lecturer of trinity church, in 1624: he is denominated "the facetious calvinistical minister," by Echard. At the time of the great plague,\* he displayed great firmness of mind, &c. notwithstanding the burial-service had been long disused, he not only ventured to read it, on the death of Mr. Ramsden, the mayor, but also preached an excellent funeral sermon at the same time.

In the year 1640, an unhappy event put an end to his days, he having been drowned in the Humber, while crossing in a small boat to Barrow, in Lincolnshire, with a young couple, who were going to be married. A few minutes anterior to this fatal event, as if conscious of his danger, he called out to some of his friends who were walking upon the quay, in the following whimsical manner: "Ho! ho! for heaven, ay, ho!" and immediately threw his gold-headed cane on shore, which he recommended to be delivered to his son.

That son after having reaped the benefit of his instructions, was then resident at the university of Cambridge, whither he had been sent at the age of fifteen; having been admitted a student at Trinity college, in 1635. He had already begun to distinguish himself, by the early development of his talents, when he was inveigled to London, by the Jesuits, who were ambitious of making such a proselyte.—The parent, whose sudden and melancholy catastrophe has been just mentioned, followed him thither, a short time anterior to his unhappy fate, and finding his son, by acci-

dent, in a bookseller's-shop, prevailed upon him to return to his studies.

Whether he now repaired to Hull, to take possession of the property left him by his father, is not known; but it is certain, that soon after, he and four other students having absented themselves from their exercises, it was resolved on the 24th of September, 1641, "to refuse them the benefits of the college." The following is the entry: "It is agreed by the master and seniors, that Mr. Carter, Dominus Wakefield, Dominus Marvell, Dominus Waterhouse, and Dominus Mage, in regard that some of these are reported to be married, and the others look not after their *dayes nor acts*, shall receive no more benefit from the college, and shall be out of their places, unless they shew just cause to the college, for the contrary, in three months."

Whether Mr. Marvell obeyed this summons, does not now appear; but certain it is, that the charge does great credit to the vigilance of those who presided over this institution, and we have only to lament, that in all probability the same degree of strictness is not practised at the present day. Certain it is, that he was afterwards reproached by one of his antagonists, for having been *expelled*; but it is at the same time clear, not only from the register, but the evidence of the late Dr. Michael Lort, who searched the books, that no graver cause was adduced against him than negligence.

Having left Cambridge, about the year 1642, when he was twenty-two years of age, Andrew Marvell soon after commenced his travels through Holland, France, and Italy. In the last of these countries, he is supposed to have seen, and to have cultivated the friendship of the illustrious Milton, during their residence

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at Rome. Of his adventures nothing has been transmitted; unless his attack on Lancelot Joseph de Maniban, an Abbot, of a whimsical character, then residing at Paris; to whom he addressed a satirical epistle, with the following superscription:

*Illustrissimo Viro Domino Lanceloto Josepho de Maniban, Grammatomanti.*" Having pretended to discover the characters of persons whom he had never seen, and even to prognosticate their good or ill fortune, from a mere view of their hand writing; these ridiculous pretensions very justly laid him open to the chastisement of a pen well versed in the Latin language, and to the ridicule of a man who had long detested imposture of every kind.

From this time until 1653, during the long interval of twelve years, a *hiatus* unhappily takes place in this memoir. Cromwell, who was now protector, first employed the subject of it, as private tutor to Mr. Dutton, his nephew; and he afterwards became one of the secretaries to that celebrated statesman and general.

"I never had any, not the remotest relation to public matters," says he, in the second part of the *Rehearsal* transposed, "nor correspondence with the persons then predominant, till the year 1657, when indeed, I entered into an employment, for which I was not altogether improper, and which I considered to be the most innocent and inoffensive towards his Majesty's affairs, of any in that usurped government, to which all men were then exposed."

As the protector died at Whitehall, September 3d, 1658, about a year after his preferment, Mr. Marvell could not have obtained much wealth from an employment as a Latin secretary, which, like all others at that period, was probably far from being profitable. Indeed,

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the honour of having Milton for his coadjutor, was perhaps the most agreeable circumstance annexed to the employment.

In the course of the same year, however, he was elected one of the burgesses, then returned to serve in parliament, for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. From that moment he considered it as a bounden duty, to transmit an account of all the proceedings in the house of Commons to his constituents; but the collection hitherto published, does not commence earlier than November 17th, 1660.

"From this period," says Captain Edward Thompson, the compiler of the grand 4to edition, published in 1776, "Mr. Marvell comes forward in his patriot and parliamentary character, and with more dignity, honour, sense, genius, fortitude, virtue, and religion, than ever mixed up in one man, ancient or modern. There is not an action of his life that deserves the blot of censure; the part he took, was most honourable to himself, and useful to his country; and though virtue was ever put to the blush by flattery, yet he maintained his sincerity unswayed, when truth, and chastity, were crimes in the lewd circle of Charles' syren court; where in poverty he held up the greatness of his soul, in spite of the cold disadvantages of a narrow fortune, and the artful lures and temptations of the most agreeable devils, possessed of more than the golden apples. Nor were spirits inactive to reduce such virtues, which might have been made so useful to the prostituted purposes of that prostituted court.

"—— Tempt not, he said, and stood:  
"But Satan, smitten with amazement fell!"

In the first parliament, which met before the restoration, (April 25, 1660) Mr. Marvell was a constant at-

tendant. In the course of his correspondence, he exhibits a determined enmity to the keeping up of a standing army, which he wishes to be speedily exchanged for a militia.

"I doubt not, ere we rise," says he, in a letter to his constituents, "to see the whole army disbanded; and according to the act, hope to see your town once more ungarrisoned; in which I should be glad, and happy to be instrumental to the uttermost; for I cannot but remember, though then a child, those blessed days, when the youth of your town were trained for your militia; and did, methought, become their arms much better than any soldiers that I have seen there since."

Soon after this he evinced his jealousy of "that many-headed monster, the *Excise*;" and we find him nearly at the same time, thanking his constituents for a present of a cask of ale, the quantity of which," he observed, "was so great, that it might make sober men forgetful."

In 1662, Mr. Marvell appears to have repaired to Holland, on which occasion, Lord Bellasis, who was high steward of Hull, and deputy governor, under the Duke of Monmouth, employed Sir Robert Hildyard to notify this circumstance to his constituents, with a view of inducing them to proceed to a new election. On this a letter was despatched to their member, ordering him peremptorily to return, which requisition he accordingly complied with a short time after.

A few months posterior to this, with the consent of his constituents, he accompanied his friend, Lord Carlisle, who had been appointed ambassador extraordinary to Muscovy, Sweden, and Denmark, in the capacity of secretary, and remained abroad near two years. On his return, we find him attending the

parliament at Oxford; and waiting on the Duke of Monmouth, with a congratulatory letter, and a present of gold, from the corporation. On this occasion, the latter, after paying many compliments to Mr. M. endeavoured to prevail on him, to accept of the "six broad pieces," which he, however, refused, with his usual disinterestedness.

After the prorogation of parliament, in November, 1675, the subject of this memoir, demands instructions on the part of his constituents. "I desire," says he, "that you will consider, whether there be any thing that particularly relates to the state of your town; and I shall strive to promote it, to the best of my duty; and in the more general concerns of the nation, shall maintain the same incorrupt mind, and clear conscience, far from faction, or any self-ends, which by the grace of God, I have hitherto preserved." He was so attentive to his political communications, that each letter contained a minute narrative of parliamentary business. Such was his diligence too, that he says, "he sits down to write at six in the evening, though he had not eat since the day before at noon; and that it had become habitual to him, to write to them every post, during the sitting of parliament."

"It was not his duty there," says his biographer, "which wholly engrossed his mind: for the numberless pieces of prose and verse, which he threw out, were of excellent use, and had great effect upon the people's minds; and must have taken a deal of time in the composition.—I cannot find, by any writings, that he ever spoke in the house; the journals thereof, make no mention of any speech of his; but by his own account, he always made notes of what passed; and by his indefatigable conduct otherwise, he ob-

tained a great ascendancy over the minds of the members. Though the power of the court had not influence over his virtue, yet the good sense of Prince Rupert was conspicuous, in making him his friend; for when Mr. Marvell's name became the hatred of that party, which he ever attacked with unremitting keen satire, and it became dangerous for him to appear abroad, Prince Rupert would be led by his good understanding, privately to the apartments of Mr. Marvell: so, whenever his Royal Highness voted on the side of Mr. Marvell, which he often did, it was the observation of the adverse folks, "that he had been with his tutor."

"The severe tracts, which he was continually publishing against the state, and popery, and the inflammatory literary fight which he had with Parker, and others, often made his life in danger; but no bribes, no offers of fortune, or situation, though so very contrary to his private interest, could make him swerve from the virtuous path he had first set out upon, and in which he continued to walk invariably to the last. A man of such excellent parts, and facetious converse, could not be unknown to Charles II. who loved the company of wits so much, that he would suffer the severest jokes, rather than not enjoy them. Mr. Marvell had been honoured with an evening's entertainment by his majesty, who was so charmed with the ease of his manners, the soundness of his judgement, and the nimbleness of his wit, that the following morning, to shew him his regard, he sent the Lord Treasurer, Danby, to wait upon him, with a particular message from himself.

"His lordship, with some difficulty, found his elevated retreat, which was in a second floor, in a

court in the strand. Lord Danby from the darkness of the staircase, and the narrowness thereof, abruptly burst open the door, and suddenly entered the room, wherein he found Mr. Marvell writing. Astonished at the sight of so noble and so unexpected a visitor, he asked his lordship with a smile, if he had not mistook his way. "No," replied my lord, with a bow, not since I have found Mr. Marvell; continuing, that he came with a message from the king, who wished to do him some signal service, to testify his high opinion of his merits. He replied, with his usual pleasantry, that kings had it not in their power to serve him; he had no void left aching in his breast: but become more serious, he assured his lordship, that he was highly sensible of this mark, of his majesty's affection; but he knew too well the nature of courts, to accept of favours, which were expected to bind a man in the chains of their interest, which his spirit of freedom and independence would not suffer him to embrace. To take a place at the hands of his majesty, would be proving him guilty of the first sin; ingratitude if he voted against him; and if he went in the smooth stream of his interest, it might be doing injustice to his country, and his conscience: he therefore begged that his majesty would allow him to enjoy a state of liberty, and to esteem him more his faithful and dutiful subject, and more in the true interest of his welfare, by the refusal of his munificence, than if he had embraced his royal bounty.\* These royal offers proving vain, Lord Danby began to assure him, that the king had ordered him a thousand guineas, which he hoped he would be pleased to receive, till he would bring his mind to accept something better, and more durable. At this Mr. Marvell renewed his usual

smile, and said, 'Surely, my good lord, you do not mean to treat me ludicrously, by these munificent offers, which seem to interpret a poverty on my part. Pray, my lord treasurer, do these apartments wear in the least the air of need? And as for my living, that is plentiful and good, which you shall have from the mouth of the servant:—

'Pray what had I to dinner yesterday?'  
"A shoulder of mutton, sir." "And what do you allow me to-day?" "the remainder hashed."

'And to-morrow, my lord Danby, I shall have the sweet blade-bone broiled; and when your lordship makes honourable mention of my cook and my diet, I am sure his majesty will be too tender in future to attempt to bribe a man with golden apples, who lives so well on the viands of his native country!'

The lord treasurer, unable to withstand this, withdrew with smiles; and Mr. Marvell, sent to his bookseller for the loan of one guinea.—No Roman virtue ever surpassed this temperance; nor can gold bribe any man that is not bribed with luxury; and with Doctor Samuel Johnson,\* allow me to repeat these good words, which the temptation of a pension would not suffer him to adopt: "No man, whose appetites are his masters, can perform the duties of his nature with strictness and regularity; he that would be superior to internal influence, must first become superior to his own passions."

That such a man should have enemies is not to be wondered at by those who know the world; and that they should be bitter, cruel, and inveterate, will not surprise any one, who is acquainted with the history of that profligate and flagitious reign, during which he flourished.

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\* The Idler.

rished. Mr. Marvell was fond of residing at Highgate, and this circumstance appears to have put his life in jeopardy more than once; for he was frequently threatened with murder, and even way-laid. Sir John Coventry's nose had been slit, for his daring to express his mind with freedom; and a still worse fate appears to have been reserved for the subject of this memoir, who, fired at the indignity committed against a member of parliament, had formerly lampooned the court on that very occasion, in some severe satirical verses, of which the following is the first stanza:

"I sing a rueful ditty,  
Of a wound that long will smart—a;  
And given (more is the pity)  
In the realms of *Magna Charta*;  
Youth, youth, thou hadst been better slain  
By thy foes,  
Than live to be hang'd for a nothing—a  
nose!"

Mr. Marvell, however, was not a man of that stamp, to be terrified by threats, or even by violence. He was accustomed to remark, that he was more afraid of killing, than of being killed; and that he was not so much in love with life, as to be unprepared for death. In a letter to a friend, in which he mentions "the insuperable hatred of his foes, and their designs of murdering him, he makes use of the following strong expressions, which are here quoted in the original, being a language in which he excelled, and in which he delighted to correspond.

"Præterea magis occidere metuo quam occidi: non quod vitam tanti estimem, sed ne imparatus moriar."

As he was distinguished for his scorn of corruption, on one hand, so, on the other, he could never be provoked to revenge by any personal resentment. His integrity, even amidst distress, has been sufficiently evinced by an anecdote, that would do honour to any age, or country;

while it is evident from the whole tenour of his correspondence, that his dispute with his colleague, Colonel Anthony Gilby, never once betrayed him into any passionate invective or peevish expression. He was, at the same time, a sworn foe to flattery, and very cautious, as well as very circumspect, in regard to his friendships. His enmities were all generous, for they were of a public nature. He most cordially hated and detested those who basely crouched at the feet of power, or were the zealots of arbitrary government. Yet even here, the native magnanimity of his disposition was evident; for although he severely lashed the vices, both public and private, of the lascivious sovereign, who then bore sway; yet he could generously praise any of his actions which were commendable.

His friendship for, and intimacy with, Milton, would alone have served to endear him to a nation, which still looks up, with mingled sentiments of love and admiration, to that great ornament of English literature. Nor was he un mindful of his posthumous reputation; indeed, he assisted in rescuing the poem of "*Paradise Lost*," the copy-right of which had been purchased for fifteen pounds, from unmerited obscurity; for it was he and Dr. Barrow, by their two complimentary poems, in English and Latin, who first unveiled its beauties to the undiscerning eyes of a heedless public, immersed, after the example of the court, in every species of folly and debauchery.

The member for Hull appears to have been particularly severe on several of the dignitaries of the Anglican church at that day, particularly Laud, Juxon, and Wren; and when it is considered, the part acted by some of these, and the mischiefs occasioned by their councils, no



censure whatever can attach to him on that account. The rupture made by them between the Scotch and Charles I. was termed the *Bellum Episcopale*; and he thus expresses himself, on that subject :

"The friendly loadstone has not more combin'd,  
Than bishops cramp'd the commerce of mankind :  
Had it not been for such a byass strong,  
Two nations had not miss'd their mark so long :  
One king, one faith, one language and one isle,  
English and Scotch—'tis all but cross and pile."

The following is a brief account and analysis of the works of this celebrated man. His letters to his constituents, are two hundred and fifty-six in number. They commence, November, 17, 1660; and end, June 6, 1678. The following is the address prefixed to the first : "To the Right Worshipful William Ramsden, Mayor : and the Aldermen, his brethren, of Kingston-upon-Hull;" and it begins with, "Gentlemen, my worthy friends." The various proceedings in parliament, form the subject of this author's correspondence; and as the whole appears to have been written during the evenings of the respective debates, while the subject continued to make a strong impression on Mr. Marvell's mind, they could not fail to prove interesting, more especially at a period, when the proceedings of the house were not given, either with the copiousness, or accuracy, that at present distinguish them.

The following extract, dated "London, May 25, 1663," will perhaps gratify the curiosity of some readers.

"Yesterday, indeed, was very busy with us, upon the commitment of the bill for buying and selling of offices. The committee, after long debate, was ordered to continue the retrospect to all that had been sold,

since June 29, 1660. The house seems to have this business much at heart. We sat, which is unusual with us, till six at night; ordering also, at last, a clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. A committee is also inspecting all illegal patents, and grievances to the subject."

On November 23, 1667, he writes as follows :

"Three or foure dayes of this week have been taken up in examining, in our house, a matter of bribery to some of our members; when in the former session, after the prohibition of all French commodities, our house was prevailed upon, nevertheless, to petition the king to suffer a great quantity of French wines to be landed, upon pretence that the persons concerned had given orders for those wines before the prohibition.

"The greatest fault herein hath been fixt upon Mr. John Ashburnham, he who belonged to the old king. The house yesterday voted, that he, having received five hundred pounds of the French merchants, had committed an offence to the dishonour of this house, and contrary to his duty as a member thereof; and afterwards they voted, that he be excluded the house; and a writ be issued for electing a new member in his place."

The following passage of a letter, dated, April 9, 1670, is curious on more than one account.

"The lords have, as we hear, thrown out that part of our bill for shipping, wherein we provided against men of war trading in merchandize: truly, in an ill season, when so many merchants complain, and the Turks take prizes in our channel."

The controversial writings of our author are voluminous; and he is allowed by all his contemporaries to

have exhibited great talents and dexterity. Bishop Burnet, with a certain degree of quaintness, terms him, "the liveliest droll of the age, who wrote in a burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and entertaining a conduct, that from the king down to the tradesman, his books were read with great pleasure." Deaf Swift, in the Tale of a Tub, pays a high compliment to him, in respect to his literary contest with Dr. Parker; for after mentioning the short-lived reputation of the common answerers of books, he adds, "There is indeed an exception when any great genius thinks it worth his while to expose a foolish piece; some still read Marvell's answer to Parker with pleasure, though the book it answers be sunk long ago."

The work here alluded to is the "Rehearsal Transposed;" and while the controversy was at its height, his antagonist, who was then in the family of the Bishop of London, meeting Mr. Marvell in the street, attempted to shove him from the wall; on which the latter placed his foot so as to lay the former sprawling in the dirt: at the same time exclaiming, "Lie there for a son of a whore!" The prelate just alluded to, took up this matter with a high hand; but an interview having taken place, and our author being reproached by his lordship for the opprobrious language with which he had greeted his chaplain, Mr. M. justified himself, by producing a passage of the Doctor's last book; in which he says, "He is a true son of his mother, the church of England."—"But what of that?" replied the Bishop. "Read a little further on," rejoined the member for Hull, "and you will find as follows:—The church of England has spurned two bastards; the Presbyterians, and the congregationalists:—*ergo*, my lord,"

adds he, "he himself expressly declares that he is the son of a whore."

"You are very witty, indeed, Mr. Marvell," says the right reverend divine; "but let me intreat you in future time to show more reverence to the cloth."\*

The next work which we shall mention was published just before the author's death; and if we are to give full credit to the hints of one of his biographers, may possibly have hastened that event. It is entitled, "An account of the growth of Popery, and Arbitrary Government in England: more particularly from the long prorogation of November, 1675, ending the 15th of February, 1676, until the last meeting of parliament, the 16th of July, 1677." Throughout the whole of this publication he commends the original constitution of the government, and considers popery as synonymous with arbitrary power.† He accord-

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\* This story may be taken as a specimen of the coarse wit of that age, but which more correct manners of a polished period show in its proper deformity. In point of good manners, at least this age is improved, and on this account, we are intitled to credit.—(B. M. M.)

† It is requested, that no one will think that because we insert from the original account strong expressions, that therefore, we sanction illiberal aspersions against our catholic brethren. The age of Charles II. was a period in which the various sects indulged in a raucous manner of expression against each other, and in many cases their dissensions arose more from political than theological causes, for in that day the discovery does not appear to have been generally made, on any side, that a variety of opinions on the subject of religion, does not necessarily weaken a state, or that professors of a different faith may not live together as fellow citizens in the greatest harmony, while all on the immutable principle of justice are entitled to equal rights. In the days of the latter Charles and James, the catholics and presbyterians were accidentally on op-

ingly is at great pains to contrast the blessings of a protestant administration with the miseries of what he terms a "papal" cabinet. The Dutch war is attributed entirely to the corruption of the court; and it is asserted, that the Catholics and French were the leaders of the English councils at that period.

Although this work appeared full ten years anterior to the revolution, and during the worst part of the reign of Charles II. yet it abounds with high and exalted notions relative to liberty. Mr. Marvell asserts, that the king and subject are bound together by reciprocal obligations; and that the former ceases to be a legitimate sovereign, the moment he ceases to be bound by them.

The king and his ministers were so much offended at this production, that an advertisement appeared soon after in the *Gazette*, to the following effect:

"Whereas there have been lately printed and published several seditious and scandalous libels against the proceedings of both houses of parliament, and other his majesty's courts of justice, to the dishonour of his majesty's government, and the hazard of the public peace: these are to give notice, that whoever shall discover unto one of the secretaries of state, the printer, publisher, author, or hander to the press, of any of the said libels, so that evidence may be made thereof to a jury, without mentioning the informer; especially one libel, entitled, "An account of the Growth of Popery, &c." and another, "A Seasonable Argument to all the Grand

Juries, &c." the discoverer shall be rewarded as follows: he shall have 50*l.* for such discovery as aforesaid of the printer, or the publisher of it from the press; and for the hander of it to the press, 100*l.* &c."

According to Captain Thompson, this last production nobly declares his daring fortitude and patriotic virtue; and though the court was so incensed against its author, yet it hath established his veracity and reputation. But, alas! he did not live to see the good effects of his publication, which in its manner was clear to his penetration, and which, Oldmixon says, "was as full of truth as the addresses published afterwards in his majesty's gazettes, were full of falsehoods."

The other work mentioned at the same time in the *gazette*, and of which Mr. M. was also the author, is entitled, "A Seasonable Argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new parliament: or, a List of the principal Labourers in the great Design of Popery and Arbitrary power, who have betrayed their Country to the Conspirators, and bargained with them to maintain a standing Army, under the Command of the bigotted popish B——; who, by the Assistance of the L. L.'s Scotch Army, the Forces in Ireland, and those in France, hopes to bring all back to Rome."

This "Seasonable Argument" merely consists of a list of the members who composed what was termed the pensioned parliament of Charles the II. The following is a short specimen:

"BEDFORD.

"Sir Humphry Winch, bart. hath from the Court 500*l.* per an. salary; and was of the Council of Trade for Plantations."

"BERKSHIRE.

"Windsor.—Sir Thomas Higgon,

posite political sides, the one espoused the side of power, and the other of liberty; but in the present day, all those grounds of distinction should be obliterated by a liberal removal of obstructions and a common participation of equal privileges.—(*B. M. M.*)

knt. hath a pension of 500*l.* per an. and hath had 4000*l.* in giftes; married to the Earl of Bathe's sister."

"Sir Francis Winnington, knt. solicitor-general to the king; which place is worth 1500*l.* per an."

"*Reading.*—Sir Thomas Doleman, bart. 200*l.* per annum pension; and was assisted by the court in the cheating will, whereby he got Quarles his estate, valued at 1600*l.* now clerk of the council, which is worth 500*l.* per an. and is promised to be Secretary of State," &c. &c.

In 1676 appeared, "Mr. Smirke; or, the Divine in Mode: being certain Annotations upon the Animadversions on the Naked Truth: together with a short Historical Essay, concerning General councils, Creeds, and Impositions in matters of Religion. By Andreas Rivetus, junior, Anagr. Res Nuda Veritas." The "Mr. Smirke" here alluded to, appears to have been Dr. Francis Turner, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, who replied to a discourse, by Herbert Crofts, bishop of Hereford, called "The Naked Truth; or the True State of the Primitive Church: by an Humble Moderator." The violence of the former having aroused the indignation of the member for Hull, he attacked him in this pamphlet, and that with such success, that Mr. M. received a letter from the prelate, stating, "that he had the zealous prayers and hearty service of the author of the *Naked Truth*."

To this last publication, Mr. M. added the Historical Essay, touching general councils, creeds, and impositions in religion, for the express purpose of showing the absurdity of imposing new articles of faith.

The last prose work we shall here mention, was called, "A Seasonable Question, and an useful Answer, between a parliament-man, in Cornwall, and a Benchman of the Temple;

by A. M. 1676." The object of this is to enquire, whether the prorogation of parliament for fifteen months did not amount to a dissolution; it being concluded, that his Majesty had no power by the law to prorogue a parliament for more than a year. In the "Benchman's Answer," it is stated, that by the 4th of Edw. III. cap. 14, and 36th of Edw. III. cap. 10, it is enacted, that "a parliament shall be holden every year, as another time was ordained." This authority, we are told, was reinforced by that "notable act of the 16th of the late king (Charles I.) which provided effectually for the summoning and electing a parliament every three years, without the king's concurrent assent, if he neglected two years together to summon a parliament, according to those statutes of Edward III." &c. It is the opinion of this lawyer, that if the king could prorogue for fifteen months, "he may lawfully prorogue you for forty years if he please, and may refuse for ever to hold a parliament."

The poems of Mr. Marvell are numerous, and many of them often abound with wit, although there are some coarse and indelicate expressions, which designate the reign in which they were written, and fully justify the following couplet:

"Unhappy Dryden!—in all Charles' days,  
Roscommon only boasts unspotted bays."

Of his satires, that written upon Sir Robert Viner's setting up an equestrian statue of the king, (Charles II.) in Wool-church-market, is one of the most severe, and begins thus:

"As citties that to the fierce conqueror  
yield,  
Do at their own charges their cittadels  
build;  
So Sir Robert advanc'd the King's statue,  
in token  
Of bankers defeated—and Lombard-street  
broken."

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The paraphrases of David's hymn on Gratitude, which Mr. Addison has printed in the four hundred and fifty-third number of the *Spectator*, confers great credit on Mr. Marvell's poetry.

"When all thy mercies, O! my God,  
My rising soul surveys;  
Transported with the view, I'm lost,  
In wonder, love, and praise.

"O! how shall words with equal warmth,  
The gratitude declare,  
That glows within my ravish'd heart!  
But thou can'st read it there.

"Thy providence my life sustain'd,  
And all my wants redress'd;  
When in the silent womb I lay,  
And hung upon the breast." &c.

Perhaps, however, an ode, also inserted in the *Spectator*, in point of dignity of thought, and harmony of composition, ought to be considered as one of the first productions of the author.

"The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue ethereal sky;  
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim.

The unwearied sun from day to day  
Does his Creator's power display;  
And publishes to ev'ry land,  
The work of an Almighty hand.

"Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,  
The moon pursues the wond'rous tale;  
And nightly to the list'ning earth  
Repeats the story of her birth.

The celebrated elegiac ballad of "William and Margaret," claimed and printed by Mr. Mallet, in his *Poems*, is said by Captain Thompson, to have been written by our author, in 1670.

Having thus attempted to convey some idea of the works of Andrew Marvell, it only remains to be lamented, that the account of his latter years is involved in almost inextricable obscurity. After publishing his last celebrated work, he appears to have withdrawn for a while. The last letter extant, is one

from him to his friend Mr. Popple, dated June 10, 1678, in which he observes: "There have been great rewards offered in private, and considerable in the *Gazette*, to any one that would inform of the author.—Three or four printed books since have described, as near as it was proper to go, the man being a member of parliament, Mr. Marvell, to have been the author: but if he had, surely he should not have escaped being questioned in parliament, or some other place." On the 29th of July, however he appears to have been at Hull, and it is evident, from an entry in the books of the corporation, "that he held several discourses about the town's affairs."

Captain Thompson, the last editor of his work, who supposes him to have been treacherously murdered, by means of a potion, expresses himself in the following manner:

"And yet, alas! the period of his days was suddenly made on the 16th of August, and by poison; for he was healthful and vigorous, to the moment he was seized with the premeditated ruin. Thus fell this great, good, and glorious man, in the fifty-eighth year of his age; after passing through a rugged life of perpetual danger, a cruel sacrifice to the diabolical machinations of the most profligate and wicked men.\*

\* Implicit credit ought not to be given to the accounts of poisoning, with which we frequently meet in history. In an age when ignorance of diseases prevailed, and suspicion was active, it was common to attribute sudden or uncommon deaths to poison. Many of these tales have been refuted on irrefragable evidence, and for the honour of human nature, it is hoped, other supposed instances of violent deaths might be refuted if we were in possession of all the documents necessary to elucidate such portions of history. It is more charitable, and we hope much nearer the truth to arraign former ages on account of their general credulity, than to brand

Andrew Marvell, whose life was illustrious, and whose death appears to have been equivocal, is described by Dr. Grainger, "as of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish faced, cherry cheeked, hazel eyed, brown haired." We are told also in the *Biographical History*, "that he was in conversation very modest, and of very few words." There was a portrait of him, painted in 1661, in the possession of the late Thomas Hollis, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, F.R. and A.S.S. who was a great admirer of his character, independence, and talents. Basire executed a print after this, in 1776, and it is observed of the original, "that if it does not look so lively and witty, it is from the chagrin and awe he had of the restoration, just then effected." The clerical whiskers adorn the upper lip, and the countenance possesses rather a sombrous appearance: in short, according to one who esteemed him greatly, "he is exhibited when he was forty-one, in all the sobriety and decency of the then departed commonwealth."

In point of language many of his compositions are penned in a majestic style; although at times he could assume the *burlesque*, and was considered by his contemporaries, as one of the wittiest and most humorous writers of that day. In Latin too, as well as English, he wrote with great facility and eloquence; and it was he who drew up the state-

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so many with cruelty, as we must do, if we admit without examination, the many accounts which history hands down to us on this subject. Impartial justice in judging fairly of our common nature requires us to pause and doubt.—(B. M. M.)

papers, during the protectorate under the inspection of Milton. It was he also who penned the *Parliamenti Angliæ Declaratio*."

Marvell was more eminent for his virtues and his talents, than for his wealth. He, however left behind him a small patrimonial estate, on which, and the honourable allowance from his constituents, paid after the manner of ancient times, he subsisted with credit; for having but few wants, he was neither extravagant or expensive. As he was the last representative in this country who received pay from those he represented, so he appears to have been the only one, who was ever buried at their expense; the corporation of Hull having ordered fifty pounds to be issued for that purpose, September 30, 1678.

His body was interred in the church of St. Giles' in the fields; and in 1688, a monument was erected there to his memory by the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, with an epitaph, at once expressive of "their grief and gratitude." This having been torn down by the zealous royalists, another inscription was placed at the expense of one of his relatives, of which the following are the concluding lines:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ANDREW  
MARVELL.

As a strenuous assertor of the constitution,  
Laws and liberties of England,  
And out of family affection, and admiration  
Of the uncorrupted probity of his life  
and manners,

ROBERT NETTLETON, of London, merchant, his

Grand Nephew,

Hath caused this small memorial of him,  
To be erected in the year 1764.